



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

of them lived to witness the movements of 1830 which heralded the liberation of the voter and the enlargement of the functions of government.

J. M. VINCENT.

Lord Grey of the Reform Bill, being the Life of Charles, Second Earl Grey. By GEORGE MACAULAY TREVELYAN, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. (New York and London: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1920. Pp. xiv, 413. \$7.00.)

THE difficulty before a reviewer in connection with this book is to explain why it cannot be classified readily. It is not a biography of Lord Grey; or at least such an imperfect biography, that it would be unfair to judge of it as in that category. Nor is it a history of the Reform Bill; or at least it is such an incomplete history that it would be invidious to place it in contrast to the well-known standard works on that subject. Being then neither a biography nor a history, its classification must be sought in the circumstances of its origin. Every prime minister of the nineteenth century, save Lord Grey, has earned an authentic, and in some cases what passes for an official biography, within a few years after the close of his career. Lord Grey is singular in having so far been neglected by a political biographer. His character and achievements have been gauged adequately; but they have never been brought within a separate binding, having Lord Grey's name on the outside. It was to end this singularity that Mr. Trevelyan was asked to undertake this book.

The result may be best described as a volume by Mr. Trevelyan with Lord Grey's name on the outside. For the proportion of the text of 369 pages bearing directly upon Grey is too slight to give unity to the whole, and too scattered for focusing into any but a vague image. A little reflection upon the making of the book suggests the conclusion that Grey was rather a shadowy figure in Mr. Trevelyan's mind—shadowy within the living panorama in which Grey himself lived—an era which Mr. Trevelyan sees otherwise with vividness. For Mr. Trevelyan inherits with passionate partizanship the stern, uncompromising Liberal-Radical tradition of the nineteenth century, a tradition which interprets the dark days of Tory reaction and the gloomy ending of the Georgian epoch with an embittered dissent from the orthodox Tory view. It is not the purpose of this criticism to take issue with Mr. Trevelyan upon the merits of the political creed which he proclaims, and which he reads into the period he has surveyed so pointedly. But it is perhaps necessary to explain to intending readers of the book that Mr. Trevelyan writes within the narrow vision of his creed, so that his work has all the intensive force and all the obvious shortcomings of an angry and protesting sectarian, determined to contrive a moral at the expense of a rival tradition. For this is what Mr. Trevelyan's volume really is: an

indictment of Tory administration during the era in which Grey lived—an indictment conceived in the unmeasured violence of a political antagonist.

Anyone whose political convictions are of the same order will find his own views of the period from 1789 to 1832 abundantly fortified by this latest survey. For Mr. Trevelyan, although the unpublished correspondence of Grey gave him little scope for a distinctive contribution from new material, has made excellent use of most of the published works of the last fifteen years—particularly of the three notable books of Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, with their extensive research into the Home Office Papers. Anyone, again, who desires to understand the Liberal-Radical interpretation of this period, particularly its detestation of Pitt, will find this book peculiarly forceful. Anyone anticipating a work of judicious scholarship will probably share the reviewer's disappointment, for the general effect is to make the tradition of Burke and Pitt, of Castlereagh, Canning, and Wellington, appear contemptible rather than intelligible. There will be difference of opinion as to whether or not this was the best service to render to the memory of Grey. Also there will be difference of opinion as to whether or not Mr. Trevelyan's over-emphasis of the personal responsibility of the leaders of Tory reaction does the best service to a present school of statesmanship which, on its historical side, is perhaps too ready to attribute to a few distinguished Tories the original failure to solve the problems of industrial dislocation and class antagonism at their first critical appearance after the Industrial Revolution.

C. E. FRYER.

Brief History of the Great War. By CARLTON J. H. HAYES, Professor of History in Columbia University. (New York: Macmillan Company. 1920. Pp. xiv, 461. \$3.50.)

THIS is the best single-volume history of the Great War which has so far appeared, and it is one of the very few which deserve serious consideration by professional students of history. It is written with a high degree of scientific responsibility, and not for mere purposes of journalism or propaganda. It covers the entire period of the war from the Serbian note to the Treaty of Versailles with reasonable fullness, and there are not many places where it can be criticized for the amount of space assigned to the various major events. Finally, it is written in a thoroughly readable, not to say spirited style.

Of course whether this volume or any other like it will seem of first-class historical value, a few years from now, remains entirely in the lap of the gods. Not merely will our judgment on a great number of happenings be subject to drastic revision as time inevitably changes our viewpoints—*e.g.*, as to many Balkan, Slavic, or economic matters—but we also are now manifestly at the mere beginning of a long succession